## THE DEAN OF THE SENATE.

SENATOR MORRILL OF VERMONT, AND HIS LONG LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE.

He Came to Washington as a Representative in 1867, and Became a Senator in 1869-His Tariff Bill of 1869, the Return to the American Principle of Protection-Reminiscences of His Colleagues Who Have Passed Away-His Work for the Library of Congress-A Modest Home,

WARHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The oldest, most modest, and one of the most effective Senators of our time has never been interviewed, so far as I have seen, and therefore I said to the Secretary of the Senate:

"Do you know whether Senator Morrill would take it kindly if I were to call on him?" "I can ask him." said Gen. McCook. And during the day I was notified to call upon the Senator if I desired, and spent near two hours with him at his modest and model residence for a Senator, on the Thomas Circle. This house was built twenty-two years ago, and Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol, designed it. Upon the right is a broad hall leading back to the library, which is on the right of the building and rather an excrescence to it. To the left of the hall is the double drawing room and behind it is the dining room. Mr. Morrill has had much to do with artists and books, and he is one of the authors of the Library of Congress, in aid of which he labored for years when Congress at large was lethargic on the subject of detaching what was mainly its circulating library from the edifice of the Capitol. Hence there are some agreeable souvenirs around the Sen ator's house; his bust by Preston Powers, a Guido Reni, which he bought from Larkir Mead, the Vermont sculptor, and other matters suggestive of the strict Senatorial life. This fine and aged man has lived without imputation or trouble or choler.

Justin Smith Morrill is a tall man, once of the salient, grizzled Green Mountain make, but now resembling Charles Sumner at fiftyfive, with the same large, well formed nose, shock of gray bair, blue, lighting eyes under fairly deep brows, side whiskers, and look at times of some English peer, like Brougham or Palmerston. He has neither mental nor personal affectations; sits in his age like the lord of winter wrapped in his sleighman's furs, and can listen with faith and laugh beamingly. His dignity is natural and has a rustic, republican lining. Behind the man of affairs one feels the country heart. Though a storekeeper for years, trade has left no traces upon him but its urbanity. He has gone on like a perennial spring, without mistakes. acerbities or neutrality. A well defined conviction, not entertained without advice, has been his equipolse. Neither within nor withut could temptation approach him, because his constituency changes no more than he and its service is next to life's engagement. It is not often that we find Americans of Englishmen of corresponding pursuits and station. Mr. Morrill lives in Strafford, where he was born in the first term of James Madison. He was six terms in Congress, commencing with the Thirty-fourth Congress, and after that twelve years was elected to the Senate without either pains or haste, in fact declining to entertain the proposition of going there until he had served out his term in the lower house. When the office seeks the man he is not very speedily turned out of it, and, therefore. Mr. Morrill has been nearly twentysix years in the Senate, and if he should live out his term-to 1897-will be 87 years old. There is probably no man about this Government who so nearly carries out the idea of Old World English habits, though he is animated with the bright, young views of his own ountry. Probably happy in his State, which is like a great shire in England, exposed to very little incursion from stranger parts. Verment and its Senator are content and illusstrate the success of not overstriving. We might have a Senate almost full of men as old as this had our public man similar training and a similar constituency.

"I was willing to see you." said Mr. Morrill.
"as I have read after you long enough to feel that we were acquainted. I hope you will be modest when you speak to me, for I do not like 'iaft'."

"It occurred to me. Mr. Morrill, that as we have reached a term or period in the course of revenue legislation, you can tell me something about making the Morrill tariff, which I when I came to Congress," said Mr. Morrill. "We were working under the Robert Walker tariff, which was next to notariff. It had not worked well and discontent was pretty general. Lowis Campbell, uncle of the late too the control of the control of the late too the control of the control of the late too the late too the late to the

retired from business early?"
d been seventeen or eighteen years in
M. I had a teste for aggioulture, was

director in a bank, and had a pretty general conversance with the business of the country. I bought goods sometimes in New York, more generally it goods comeding in New York, more generally it goods content whatever belonged to mercantile life."

"You speak of iron as having been \$100 a ton, asy in 1833; what did they use that for ?"

"Everything has changed; the country smith in those days had to cut off from the bar sheet such a piece of iron as he wanted to make a bars to suit the decisor the iron is made in more they altern it a little to suit the hoot of the horse. Foreign sait came up the Connecticut as far as Vermont by water, and, in short, our money was paid away and we had not much home marked and but little manulacturing decisions of the horse. Foreign sait came up the Connecticut as far as Vermont by water, and, in short, our money was paid away and we had not much home marked and but little manulacturing decisions of the component of the connecticut as far as Vermont by water, and, in short, our money was paid away and we had not much home marked and our little show you that it you can get your all the property of the component of

larger figure in the archives of the country than the Senators of such important States as New York."

"I once took up the Territorial statutes," said Mr. Morrill. "and I found those of Utah uncut, and reading them through I was surprised to see that the Mormon Church had seized almost every avenue of business in Utah. It was plain to me that a theocratic monopoly was gradually absorbing whatever existed in that Territory. I started the legislation which my colleague, Senator Edmunds, at a subsequent day made more vigorous and ended that state of affairs. The original trouble was to obtain a jury which would convict anybody who broke the laws. Mr. Edmunds took hold of that branch of the same subject and succeeded."

"I'd Mormon chiefs come from Vermont?"
"Yes, the brothers Smith came from Vermont, and so did Brigham Young. Vermont has sent a large contribution to all the States. It is seldom that a January passes that I do not receive many invitations to some Vermont gathering in other States. At one of these not long ago in Illinois 2,000 Vermonters were assembled."

The names came up of emigrated Vermonters were assembled."

Those two men were much together. "said Mr. Morrill. "I have seen them repeat poetry to each other almost by the hour from Shakespoare, lope, and especially Burns. Grimes had a rough nature, but he was the ablest man that lowa has brought forth. He was of the Scotch-Irish race from New Hampshire. Fessenden surpassed any person I have known in public life as a legislator on his feet.

Seotch-Irish race from New Hampshire. Fessenden surpassed any person! have known in public life as a legislator on his feed. What he said had nothing superfluous: every word fell to its place. He could say more in a brief time than any man of my knowedge. He had been moral and physical say more in a brief time than any man of my knowedge. He had the moral and physical nature was often restrained by the litness of things. You know that he and Mr. Sumner had agreed to disagree, but sometimes called each other Charles and Pitt. Sumner had spread to disagree. He sometimes called each other Charles and Democrats, and he liked to pick at the Whigs, of whom Fessenden was one. His speeches wore generally written out and committed to memory, and his elanting shots would sometimes strike Fessenden, who said to me one: I would like to skin that the said to me one: I would like to skin that the said to me one: I would like to skin that the said to me of the white, All that sort of thing was foreign to Fessenden's nature and made him angry. When I went up to the Senate he said to me: I want you en the Finance Committee. It told him I thought it would not do for two persons from New England to be on that committee. Why God. said he, you shall see, sir."

I have heard, Mr. Morrill, that Fessenden's father was a man approaching Daniel Webster in Intellectual force.

He was a strong and the string and the string was in the forties and fifties. When the Whig Convention met in 1852 at Baltimore I was in the Vermont delegation, when Webster was an the Presidential candidate, and it was understood that Vermont was not a unit for Webster, and the therefore gave us a dinner at his house in the eastern part of the city, near the present police court. His dining room was extended from the main building, and has since been building, and has since been building, and has since been building. Webster was not a man who diningent of note of the south was a something antique and Roman about him the eastern part of the city, near the present p

said, Unless this measure passes I will go out. Mr. Horton and myself, the father of Dans Horton, had resisted the greenheads. They made the cost of the war perhaps \$1,000, 000,000 mere by their depreciation. If we war he to that pass and I suppressed further opposition to the measure. Yet is any to you now that that is worth considering. Our currency, based upon United States bonds, has been so good for near a third of a century that to see the basis of our national banking grow weaker by the payment of the public debt is a matter of regret. Suppose that we were to buy our bonds, having, as we may, \$700,000,000 of the public debt is a matter of regret. Suppose that we were to buy our bonds, having, as we may, \$700,000,000 of the public debt is a matter of regret. Suppose that we were to buy our bonds, having, as we may, \$700,000,000 of the public debt is a matter of regret. Suppose that we were to buy our bonds, having, as we may, \$700,000,000 of the public debt is a matter of regret. Suppose that we were to buy our bonds, having, as we have had it. According to my view when the legal tenders fell, say to 09, there would have been a movement among their bolders to invest them in order that they would not fail lower on their hands. Consequently as convertible into bonds the currency would cease to fail. I was also offered my choice of any place but two by Mr. Hayes."

How did you estimate Mr. Blaine?"

How did you estimate Mr. Blaine?"

How did you estimate Mr. Blaine?"

How had a convertible into bonds the currency would cease to fail. I have such memory as that. I can remember many such memory as the more and take hold of all particulars without estimated to go to Eurone and I wanted a companion, and wrote to Mr. Blaine. Now. I have not any such memory as the more such that had a such as a price of the particulars. I have a day two to the business of the more such that had a such as a par

I referred to Thaddeus Stevens as a Ver-

your bill.

I referred to Thaddeus Stevens as a Vermonter by birth.

"Stevens." said Mr. Morrill, "was chiefly distinguished to me by his extraordinary fund of satire and powerful humor."

"How did it happen that Vermont, with its rather warlike history in the times of Ethan Allen, was soon to become composed—to be the layal and quiet State we have seen?"

"The brothers of Ethan Allen had more practical statesmanship and influence than himself. We then had an immigration into the State both from New Hampshire and Connecticut, and it was so large from Connecticut, and the best of leaving regular party lines. We had an antimasonic party at one time, but our Vermont Whigs did not quit the party to go off into the free soil or minor issues. A Democratic Governor was once elected there by the Legislature, though not by the people. The State has perhaps the largest area of agricultural and of any New England State except Maine; it has not coal, and though it has prevailed in some departments of manulacture, like scale making, the best we have hoped to do was to make a few home markets and have our agriculture conserved. Weolewas and is an item with us. Formerly our sheep were more numerous; but about three pounds and a half were all we could shear in former days, and we have improved that by improving our flocks with superior quality, till they produce seven pounds. Our Vermont merinos, once famed, we stocked other States with."

"What view do you take, Mr.

"What view do you take. Mr. Morrill, of the question of Nova Scotia coal, which, it is said, Secretary Whitney has been reaching for?"
"I do not think that it will make much difference whether we make that coal free or not. I was at Eastport some time ago, and I understood that they preferred American coal over stood that they preferred American coal over there in the British provinces for many of the purposes of fuel. The multiplication of our railroads and their consolidations have the effect to diffuse our own coal at less expense than formerly."

chan formerly.

Are you for the acquisition of Canada?

Ithink that to acquire Canada would do a good deal of harm to our agricultural interests all along that border—in vermont. New York think that we have concush of a crude foreign population, an unclusted population, to give us pleaty to do to digest them into our citizenship; yet I say if they want to come and join in a Canada they must be allowed to come. They have a good population in Ontario and down to Montreal; in other portions of Canada the element sought to be annoxed is not so inviting.

Referring to orators he had known, Mr. Morrill said; I still think that Henry Winder Dats was the most natural and fervent orator I have seen. He died carly. Another one was kenator Baker, who represented Oregon. Though he was but a brief time in the Senate. I believe that he made one or more of his speeches there added the circumstances of his speeches there added the circumstances of his speeches there added the believe that he made one or more of his speeches with a portion of his uniform on, and when he avowed that he should give his life to the cause of the Union, I think he removed his sleeck, perhaps, and standing revealed as the soldier, all who heard him then speak kept a vivid remembrance of it. Webster used to pull his ear to remember a missing word.

You and your colleague, Einmunds, werein harmony apparently for many, many years?

I regarded Mr. Edmunds as a great lawver. He wielded the largest influence of any man in the Senate of the years and was an antaginal ment be dreaded. His knowledge of the him. On questions of fining men many years?

I regarded Mr. Edmunds as a great lawver; he hald. Mr. Edmunds as a great lawver; he had be dreaded. His knowledge of the him of the senate because his daughter's health required that she should go to California. He will have to be dreaded. His knowledge of the him of the patron of the senate he was an antaging to the time of the senate was mak

and they introduced machinery and machinery and they introduced menhinery and multiplied the production, and they did make money. As to depting weating appared, they goods here than abroad, I think that is true. I have noticed in France that they keep their dree as particularly as the vials in the shop of any water, which we also are beginning to do."

Mr. Morrill caused Olmsted's plans for the marble torrace of the Capitol, hearly a mile they have been any to the control of the co

manner railroads have been built in gross and sold in the small, and have made individual fortunes very large."

"Do you (avor the acquisition of the telegraphs and the railroads by the Government?"

"I think it was probably a mistake at the inception of the telegraph that the Government did not avail itself of the very moderate offer of Morse to sell the entire patent to the United States. It then could have been turned into a facility of the Postal Department. Our mail service is put at a disadvantage, both in utility and in revenue, by the telegraph, which has become a great corporate institution. As to the railroads, I do not think the Government could operate them with that economy that trained railroad men are now able to display."

It occurred to me to ask as I passed out whether Mr. Morrill's advanced age had been attained by perfect abstinence. Said he: "I was 40 years old before I took any stimulant. I occasionally took a glass of wine after that. Within a few years past my physician, who has been called in several times, has advised me to drink some champagne with my dinner. I am glad to see that drunkenness in the halls of legislation is extremely rare and has curred itself. I am sorry to say, however, that in the House of Representatives of late they have introduced smoking on the floor, which I think is not seemly for a self-respecting legislative body in any country."

The Ways and Means Committee of 1859-61 was thus composed: Thaddeus Stevens. J. S. Morrill, J. S. Phelps (Missourl), E. G. Spalding, Erastus Corning (New York), Val B. Horton (Ohlo), John S. N. Stration (New Jersey), Samuel Hooper (Massachusetts), Horace Maynard (Tennessee). Previously, under Speaker Orr. it was thus composed: Thaddeus Stevens, J. S. Morrill, W. B. Maclay, Henry M. Phillips.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

SPARROWS, RATS, AND ROOSTER.

The Small Birds Bent the Rodents, but the

SCRANTON, Feb. 9. -One morning last week a Scranton man placed some grain on the snow in his back yard for a flock of English sparrows that had been flying around the house in search of food a few moments before. He admires the sparrow for its pugnacity and deter-mination to get a living, and while he was watching for the hungry birds to settle down on the bunches of grain four rats skipped from under the barn and went to nibbling at it. In a minute or so a flock of sparrows sailed into the yard peacefully and alighted on the snow near the rats. They began to peck at the grain, and the rats paid no attention to them. Suddenly the sparrows started to chirp and squall spitefully. They had spied the stealers of their food, and at once they arose with startled cries and swooped down arose with startled cries and swooped down on the rats, striking them with their wings and bills. Their attack was so vigorous and sudden that the rats became scared and sudden that the rats became scared and scampered toward the barn. The sparrows continued to dive and squall at them, and the rats, when they were within two or three feet of the barn sill, turned on their angry aniagonists and drove them back, sitting upon their hindquarters and squealing as the birds flew around. The sparrows rallied quickly, and again swooped down on the four-footed thieves, and the rats dashed from under the fluttering wings, turned like a flash, and sprang up at the noisy birds. The sparrows scattered, and the pugnacious rats hopped to the bunch of grain and surrounded it. Again the sparrows dived and squalled at their enemies, and they made it so hot in a minute or two that the rats gave up and skedaddled under the barn.

Instead of returning to the food the sparrows flew to and fro near the side of the barn, eyed the hole where the rats had gone out of sight, and appeared to be afraid that the little animals would skip out again. While the birds were flitting about and chirping triumphantly a rooster strutted out of a coop near by and went to pecking the grain. The sparrows speedly gave battle to him, but he didn't turn tail. He gave them as good as they sent, and in the fight he knocked three of them stiff with his wings and spura. Then the demoralized birds went squalling out of the yard, and immediately the rate at lepsed out and went to make the rate of the part and in the fight he knocked three of them stiff with his wings and spura. Then the demoralized birds went squalling out of the yard, and immediately the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate of the part and immediately the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate at lepsed out and went to page the rate at lepsed out and went to pag on the rate striking them with their wings

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An extensive manufacture of alag bricks has for some time been carried on in England, and, it is reported, find a ready market; the bricks being very strong, do not split when a nail is driven into them, and are being preferred for interior work, on account of the regularity of their surface and for other qualities of adapta-tion. The machine used for this purpose has a horizontal circular rotating moulding table. which contains six pairs of moulds, four bricks being pressed at the same time; during the time of pressing, which is effected by direct mechanical pressure, the table re-mains stationary, and at the same time four other moulds are being filled, and the remaining four are delivering the pressed bricks. As they are delivered, they are taken off the machine and removed to an air-drying shed, the machine producing in the neighborshed, the machine producing in the neighborhood of twelve thousand bricks daily. They remain in this place, or condition, for a week or ten days, after which they are stacked in the open air to harden—this occupying a period of about five weeks or so, when the bricks are ready for the market, suffering no breakage in transit. As showing their remarkable toughness and strength, bricks of this kinds three years old have proved capable of resisting a crushing pressure up to the test of twenty-one tons.

It is well known that, as regards optical power, refracting telescopes have always been found superior to the reflecting, and this has led to a great deal of investigation and many experiments to determine the nature and cause of the difference. The result of these researches shows that this inferiority of reflecting telescopes—the lack of clearness, or rather the instability of the images produced by this kind of instrument-is owing almost wholly to currents of air of unequal densities, coming from outside, remaining in the tube, and whirling around therein; in traversing this heterogeneous medium, both the incident and reflected rays are more or less bent, and a confused image reaches the eye of the observer. This has long been viewed as the source of such inferiority, and various have been the means resorted to for its correction—such, for example, as making openings in the lower part of the telescopic tube, so as to secure a more perfect equilibrium of temperature between the exterior air and that enclosed within the tube. A preferable method to this, however, as well as the others, consists in placing the reflecting telescopounder the same conditions as the refracting—that is, closing its tube hermetically by a glass lens so fashioned that it can not injure the optical power of the instrument. coming from outside, remaining in the tube

piece of porcelain from the turnace, it is found to be covered with a peculiar deposit of earbon. If it were unglazed, the deposited carbon resembles graphite, but if glazed the deposit is bright and slivery and has a metallic lustre, resembling closely a slivered mirror. Portions of the deposit, it is said, adhere so firmly that they can be pollshed with a cloth, while others separate in the form of mirror-like facets of high lustra. This form of carbon, while somewhat resembling graphite, differs from it in many important respects, notably in failing to give the characteristic graphite reaction with nitric acid.

According to Prof. Thurston's investigations, he most efficient type of engine may be said to possess the following characteristics, name-The greatest practical range of commercially economic expansive working of steam, the fluid to enter the cylinder at the highest admissible pressure and expanded down to minimum economical pressure at exhaust; the wastes of heat must be made a minimum, all loss of heat by conduction and radiation from loss of heat by conduction and radiation from
the engine to be prevented if possible; and the
usually much more serious waste which occurs within the engine by transfer of heat from
the steam side to the exhaust, and
refvaporation without doing its proper
work must be checked as completely as practicable—this latter condition as well as commercial considerations limiting the degree of
expansion allowable, as it also dictates the
high speed of the engine; the largest amount
of work must be done by the engine that it is
capable of performing with due regard to the
preceding desiderati—this rule rendering it
necessary to drive the engine up to the highest
speed and to adopt the highest practicable
mean steam pressure.

Further interesting experiments have been made at Ashtead, Eng., in the purification of sewage by the method proposed by Monorieff. the well-known engineer, and with satisfactor; results. According to this plan there is constructed a rectangular filter bed. especially designed for upward filtration, in which the filtering materials, flint, coke, and gravel, are placed on a grating suspended above the floor of the tank: the whole of the sewage and waste water from the house passes into the bottom of this tank without any mechanical separation of the solids or suspended matter, bacteriological fermentation taking place as the crude sewage rises through the tank, with the result that an affluent is discharged from the outlet, which, after repetition of the process in a subsidiary tank, sift to pass into any stream. After the filter has been in use some months it is cleaned out and new filtering material inserted, the result being the immediate deterioration of the effuent, and, on the old material being replaced, the effluent and, no the old material being replaced, the effluent statones improved. The conclusion arrived at under these circumstances, is that the original material, being thoroughly impregnated with micro-organisms, acts beneficially on the sewage, whereas if the tank were a purely mechanical filter, deterioration with use would have followed. are placed on a grating suspended above the

The construction of a roller cotton gin. on an improved and effective plan of operation. is a recent addition to taxtile mechanisms, and is decidedly ingenious. This novel machine includes a feed apron, from which the seed cotton is taken by a spiked roller and trans-ferred to a hopper, the transfer being aided ferred to a hopper, the transfer being aided by a second spiked roller. From the hopper it is fed, through two elastic surfaced rollers, to a rapidly revolving beater cylinder in a chamber partly enclosed by a screen, through which dirt, &c., may fall. The cotton is then delivered by the beater cylinder through a chute to a hopper, and is then acted upon by the larger elastic-surfaced ginning roller and the smaller hard-surfaced ginning roller, the latter being supported by several bearings, placed a short distance apart, to prevent any yielding. The list is removed from the ginning rolls by a clearer, covered with overlapping ribs or wings of elastic material, and is finally stripped by means of a brush wheel which have it to a suitable resextada. FOUDOOISM IN HATTL

Scenes of a Midnight Meeting Viewed by

It is interesting to note, in connection with the recent arrest of a negro doctor in Newark charged with the use of Voudoo methods in treating his patients, that the practises of this savage superstition are by no means extinct even in the western hemisphere. On the island of Hayti. Voudooism is practised almost openly by the semi-barbaric negroes, and the strongest efforts of the local government seem powerless to stamp it out. Mr. Maurice Feldman, a mechanical engineer, for some time a resident of Port-au-Prince, claims to have witnessed a full Voudoo sacrifice and ceremony. He had been working on the Panama Railroad in 1889, but when the canal company failed he left for Hayti, where he engaged to establish a sugar refinery at Gorman, eight miles from Port-au-Prince. The refinery was being built by Gen. Brenor Prophete, ex-Minister of War, and the natives of the district were bitterly opposed to the innovation.

When Feldman arrived at his new post he was warned against accepting anything to eat or drink from a native, lest he be poisoned by these vindictive and half-savage negroes. He was warned in this way because French mechanics who had come to Havti in 1872 to establish refineries for Minister Brice had been murdered. They had been induced to drink of the juice of some noxious herb which made them crazy and caused their teeth, nails, and hair to fall out. One of their number partook of a poisonous liquid which threw him into a cataleptic fit. He was buried for dead by his friends and afterward dug up by the negroes, who carried him to the altar of the Voudoo god, where they crushed his skull and devoured his brain. There is a superstition among these people that in this way they may acquire the intelligence, skill, and knowledge of their victim. They also mix blood with rum and drink it at these ceremonies.

Mr. Feldman at first refused to believe that there was any truth in these stories, and it was for this reason that Gen. Prophète arranged to have him witness a Voudoo orgie. The ex-Minister's nephew, Mr. Raoul Prophète, a young mulatto, offered to act as his guide, and

of this reason that Gon. Prophète arranged to come a prefect equilibrium of temperature a more agreed within the tube. A preferable method to this, however, as well as the other state of the time with the present of the time are and comparison to the present of the time are and some time are and comparison to the present of the time are and some time are and comparison to the time at which it was thought the solution of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time and the time at which it was thought the solution of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time at which it was thought the solution of the control of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time and time at which it was thought the solution of the control of the time at which it was thought the solution of the time and time at which it was thought the solution of the time and time at which it was thought the solution of the time and time at which it was thought the solution of the time and the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the time and time a

what like this:

Eh! Eh! Bamba-eh!
Canga Moune, ho de li!
Canga Canga, Canga, de k! la!
Canga ka li, Canga ia:

Canga Nouse, no de los Canga Law " Papa Law " plunged the sacred knife into the throat of the innocent victim, and the child's blood fell into a sacred vessel held by the Hoogan. Rum was mixed with the blood, and the "Mamma-Law" passed it around to be tasted by every one present. The fanatical fury of some of the negroes became so great after having tasted of this that they threw themselves upon the victim and tore the body to pleces with their nalls and teeth and devoured the flesh like cannibals. Then the priest cut in pleces what remained and passed it to the "Mamma-Law," who placed it over a fire in a pot with rice and red beans. When cooked the hideous meal was distributed among those present, and more tafla was drunk.

The disgusting scene became indescribable. The alcohol and the excitement of the dancing drove the naked negroes into an insane fury. Seemingly insensible to any pain, they injured themselves with their own knives, and plunged their hands into the boiling cauldrons to get the last morsels of the victim. They jumped into the air and fell upon their heads: they piled themselves one upon the other, all giving vent to the most inhuman howis. Sensual excitement succeeded this phase, and the forest became the scene of the most brutal exhibitions of animal passion.

This lasted for hours, while the sinister drums kept on inciting the negroes with their deep tones and driving them on to worse deeds of passion and brutality. The fury of some of them became so great that in a parroxysm of fanaticism they rushed to their huts and got their own children, whom they brought to be sacrificed to the "Hoodoo." They did not even take the time to offer them for sacrifice by the priest, but as the child was carried to the scene it was selzed, torn to pieces, and actually devoured alive. It was not till day-light that this cannibal ergie was brought to an end. The negroes then returned to their huts to sleep off the delirium which their wild acts of the night had brought on.

Changeable Roses of the Orient.

Changeable Roses of the Orient,

From the St. Louis Republic.

The Chinese, the Japanese, and the Siamese know a thing or two about botany and florieulture that would be of much value to the German. English, and American botanists. One of their achievements—the one on which they pride themselves above all others, unless it is the art of raising oaks in thimbles—is the "changeable rose," a real rose in everything except that it is white when in the shade and blood-red as soon as the sunlight strikes it. The words "as soon" in the last sentence above do not literally mean instantaneously, but one thing is sure, the transformation is rapid enough for the wondering eyes that are allowed the rare pleasure of beholding such a wonderful sight. After night, or when in a dark room, this curiosity of the rose family is a pure, waxy white blossom. When transferred to open air the transformation immediately sets in, the time of the entire change of the flower from white to the most sanguine of all sanguine hues depending on the degree of sunlight and warmth. First the petals take on a kind of washed or faded blue color, which rapidly changes to a very faint blush of pink. The pink gradually deepens in hue until you find that your lilly-white rose of an hour hefore is as red as the reddest peony that ever bloomed.

A Martyr to Principle, From the New York Weekly. Mrs. Strongmind—Why don't you go to work?

Tramp—Please, mum. I made a solemn vow. twenty years ago, that I'd never do another stroke of work till women was paid th' same was a man.

## THE POLICEMAN'S LOT

EFFORTS OF GOOD NEW YORK WOMEN TO RENDER IT A HAPPIER ONE.

Reading Rooms in West Thirtieth Street Onened for the Comfort of the Bluccoats, and Song Service at the Station Houses-Unsectarian Methods that Have Proved Very Successful in Great Britain,

A neatly dressed young woman, with amiable features and gentle manners, dropped into Capt. O'Connor's office in the Tenderloin station one afternoon recently and asked him cheerily how his policemen were getting on and whether they were all comfortable. "As comfortable as it's possible for police-

men to be, I guess," replied the Captain, with a smile. "You know, as the Gilbert and Sullivan song has it. 'The policeman's lot is not a happy one.' But why do you ask, madam?" and the Captain looked at his visitor rather quizzically.

"Because I'd like to make them comfortable," the visitor said, "and if they will call at 235 West Thirtieth street, on the block west of this station, when they are off duty, they will find a welcome there that will make them come again."

Then she handed a lot of little cards with red borders to them to the Tenderioin police chief. Each bore this legend

THE CHRISTIAN POLICE ASSOCIATION.

NO. 235 WEST THIRTIETH STRUKT.

All police officers, either retired or upon the active force, are earnestly invited to attend as often as their duties will permit. A reading room at above address, to which police officers are cordially invited, is open

A Special Service for Police Officers is held

Every Sunday at 2:80 P. M. On the back was this inscription:

Thus saith the Lord:
"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy lades, and I will give you rest." The visitor was Miss Sarah R. Kendall.

missionary of 17 West Thirty-fifth street, who has a live interest in both the spiritual and physical wulfare of the blue-coated policemen-As she left Capt. O'Connor she met Matron O'Brien, the good-natured matron of the Tenderloin station, and gave her a big pile of the red-bordered cards. Ten minutes later the matron gave a card to THE SUN reporter. and see the association rooms," the matron said, pleasantly. "They're just down the block, and they are very cheerful and pleasant. Give these ladies a little help. please. for the work deserves it."

The reporter found an old-fashioned threestory, high-stooped house at No. 235. In each of the high front windows, that opened inward like doors, hung wreaths of greenery. A cheerful woman answered the bell and ushered the caller into the parlors. There were two of these, separated by folding doors. Both rooms had high ceilings and chandellers. The floors were carpeted, and the walls were hung with religious mottoes. New cane-bottom chairs were ranged around a modest organette in the front parior. In the back parlor stood a long, broad table covered with pamphlets, magazines, and leaflets. Armchairs were placed around the table. In a corner stood an open oak bookcase filled with books. A neat little kitchen opened off the back parlor.

On the top of the bookcase stood a heap of circulars. Each bore this heading: BAND OF PRAYER

FOR THE

Folice officers of the city of New York-for these retired and for those now on the active force.

Beneath were seven Bible texts and this promise:

Recently awakened to see my share of responsibility (as a Christian) for the welfare of our police, and despity (as a Christian) for the welfare of our police, and despity care of our homes and property. I gladly promise to care of our homes and property, I gladly promise to pray daily for them, their families, and for the evangelistic meeting commenced recently for their benefit. (Keep this in your Bible).

bign name.

Members of the Police Protection Association busy themselves daily in distributing these circulars among the householders on the west side. The significant circumstance in connection with the distribution is that it began in the Tenderloin and neighboring precincts at the time that Dr. Parkhurst startled the community by his vehement assault upon the police force, and so the distribution keeps pace with his continued viruient criticisms of the bluecoats.

pace with his continued virtuent criticisms of the induceous.

We want to help the officers do their duty want to help the officers of the room. In done the lady in charge of the room. In done the lady in charge of the room. In done the public of the idea that the officers are ruffians and loaders. They are want to disabuse the public of the idea that the officers are ruffians and loaders. They are brave, and they do protect our homes and property. We have religious services here every hardray morning and Sunday afternight, up to 10 o'cleck policeman Sunday afternight, up to 10 o'cleck policeman was a compared to come in here and read or char. About half a dozen make use of the rooms now. This number is small, but the rooms have only just opened, and we expect that they will be better patronized later on. The serveriment is entitled the servery of the servery hardray of the patronized later on. The serveriment is entitled the servery of the servery of the servery hardray of the servery hardray of the servery of

John Wesley Christened Her.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.